The Pyongyang Times

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Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the head and members of the Pakistani Art Troupe

Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Head and Members of Pakistani Art Troupe

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 25 the head of the Pakistani Art Troupe and its artists visiting our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the art troupe Zia Mohyeddin, Member of the Cultural Committee of the Ministry of Education and Director of the National Dance Ensemble of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and its members—stage-director, conductor, choreographer and artists.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present on the occasion.

Also present were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il and his wife, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Han Ik Su, Ho Dam; and Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art.

At the reception, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the art troupe to our country and expressed thanks to President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for sending the art troupe.

Saying that the Pakistani people were successfully carrying forward the national culture and art, and that the dances were very graceful and exquisite, our leader highly appreciated them and thanked the art troupe for its fine performance in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the Korean people.

The head of the art troupe conveyed greetings of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people. Saying that it was a great inspiration to them that President Kim Il Sung was so kind as to appreciate the performance of the Pakistani Art Troupe, the head of the art troupe expressed deep thanks to him.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and His Wife Comrade Kim Song Ae

See Performance of Pakistani Art Troupe

DPRK Orders and Medals Conferred on the Pakistani Artists

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae saw a performance given by the Pakistani Art Troupe on the evening of April 25 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Also seeing the performance were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il and his wife, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Han Ik Su and Ho Dam; and department directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, ministers of the Administration Council, and other leading functionaries of Party and government organs, cadres of the People's Army, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, men of science, culture, arts and the press, and working people in the city and servicemen of the People's Army.

Zia Mohyeddin, Member of the Cultural Committee of the Ministry of Education of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Director of the National Dance Ensemble, who is heading the Pakistani Art Troupe, also saw the performance.

The audience were overwhelmed with immense excitement and joy over attending the performance of the art mission sent by the friendly Pakistani people in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

When the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung appeared in the box amid the loud strains of welcome music, the entire audience rose to their feet and warmly welcomed their affectionate fatherly leader with warm applause and the loud cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The Pakistani artists began their significant performance with the "Dance under the Moonlight," which was followed by a colourful program including dances, instrumental soli and vocal soli.

The artists well depicted the indomitable fighting spirit and bravery displayed by the Pakistani people in their struggle against foreign imperialists' aggression, the resourceful and staunch struggle of Pakistani people who are striving energetically to consolidate the national independence and develop the national economy and national culture, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence under the leadership of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, their worthwhile labour and happy life, and beautiful scenery of Pakistan and the love of the people for their native land.

The Pakistani artists won enthusiastic acclaim of the audience when they sang well in Korean the Korean songs "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" and "Mother of Korea" with unbounded admiration for our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The performance proceeded in an atmosphere of overflowing with warm sentiments of friendship forged between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

At the end of the performance the Pakistani artists shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan!"

The entire audience joined them in loudly shouting hurrah.

Amid the loud welcome music and cheers of hurrah that shook the theatre **our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the Pakistani artists, congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.**

On the same day, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, conferred orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the members of the Pakistani Art Troupe on a visit to our country.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred Order of National Flag Second Class on Zia Mohyeddin, Member of the Cultural Committee of the Ministry of Education and Director of the National Dance Ensemble of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who is heading the Pakistani Art Troupe, and Orders of National Flag Third Class and Merited Medals on its members, who have contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and artists of Korea and Pakistan and developing the cultural interchange between the two countries.

Head of the Art Troupe Zia Mohyeddin expressed deep thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, for the orders and medals of the DPRK awarded to him and the members of the troupe.

All the members of the troupe shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" in a loud excited voice with infinite reverence for the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Foreign Countries

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages from many countries of the world on his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received congratulatory messages from: Pilali Ali, Secretary in charge of external affairs of the General Union of Workers of Algeria; the French General Confederation of Trade Unions; Akira Iwai, advisor to the General Council of Japan Trade Unions and representative member of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between the Japanese and Korean Workers; Andreas Kiriaku, General Secretary of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers and Day Labourers Union of Cyprus; Ibrahim Maki, General Secretary of the Mauritius Young Communist League; Bietris Kagsto, Acting Chairman of the Progressive Women's Organization of Guyana; Harish Chandra, Secretary General of the Indian Lawyers' Association; the Japan Liaison Council of International Jurists; Abdel Malek Mohamed, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian Students in Cairo; Nikos Sideris, chief of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Ideas and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of foreign students studying in Vienna, on behalf of the study group; and from the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of President Kim Il Sung" in Africa.

Besides, our leader received many messages of greetings.

The congratulatory messages expressed warm felicitations to our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his election as DPRK President and reverentially wished him good health and a long life.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent reply messages to them.

In his replies our respected and beloved leader expressed thanks to them for their warm congratulations and wished them fresh success in their future work.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams and letters of greetings from: the members of the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students studying in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Life and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students studying in Europe; the members of the "Publishing and Printing House of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in South-east Asia; the members of the "Study Group of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the organizations for national liberation movement of Africa in Cairo; the members of the "Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Idea, the *Juche* Idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Nigerian students studying in Europe; Boge Annette, representative of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Faculty of Political Science of Copenhagen University; Nielsfinn Barnow, representative of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Department for Planning Studies in the Academy of Art and Architecture in Copenhagen; Ane Olesen, representative of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Department for Developing Studies in the Academy of Art and Architecture in Copenhagen; Oscar Cabrera, General Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association; Basos Risarides, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Cyprus and Chairman of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship Association; Granville V. Stone, Chairman of the Britain-People's Korea Friendship Association; Padonou Jean-Marie, Chairman, on behalf of the Dahomey Committee for Cultural Relations, Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; George Habache, General Secretary of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine; Victor Kanbuta, representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Algeria; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; Victor L. Mayekiso, representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo; the Southwest Africa People's Organization; the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Somalia; "the Pakistani Youth Committee for Solidarity with the Third World;" and from the attendants of the meeting of the fighters and commanders of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Brazzaville held in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Telegrams and letters of greetings unanimously pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, founded the heroic Korean People's Army which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and has brought it up into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

They reverentially wished our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

DPRK Admitted to Inter-Parliamentary Union

At the 112th Session of the Council of the Union

The 112th Session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held recently in Abidjan, the capital city of Ivory Coast, according to a report from Abidjan.

The session discussed the question of our country's admission to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. On April 28 the majority of delegates voted for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, pushing aside the obstructing manoeuvres of the United States and some other countries.

The resolution calling for the DPRK's admission to the IPU introduced by Italy was passed by a vote of 57 to 28.

The south Korean "delegate" proposed a so-called "motion" in a desperate attempt to prevent our country from being admitted to the IPU. But it was flatly rejected by the majority of delegates.

Commenting on the results of the voting at the session, AFP said that south Korean "delegate" vainly attempted to prevent the admission of the DPRK. "Delegates voted for its admission," added AFP.

The recent session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union once again convincingly proved that the international position and prestige of the DPRK are rising and that an increasing number of countries are supporting us as the days go by.

World People's Powerful Support to Korean People

Supreme People's Assembly Receives Replies from Many Countries in Connection with Its Letter Addressed to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World

☆☆

Commission for External Policy of the RSR Grand National Assembly Issues Statement

The Commission for External Policy of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic issued a statement in support of the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world. The statement said:

The deputies to the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic and all our people received with deep interest the letter adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The Commission for External Policy of the Grand National Assembly highly appreciates the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on discontinuing the reinforcement of armed forces, reducing the armies of the two sides, putting an end to the introduction of weapons and war supplies from foreign countries, forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and concluding a peace agreement between north and south Korea and expresses the firm conviction that this proposal will help advance the dialogue that started between the north and the south with an aim to create a good atmosphere on the Korean peninsula and discuss the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the vital desire and interests of the Korean nation and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The Commission for External Policy of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic welcomes this proposal in the spirit of militant solidarity with the fraternal Korean people and reaffirms the Romania's stand to consistently support the proposals and efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve national reunification, the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people, independently, peacefully and on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces.

The Romanian people, the true and reliable friends of the Korean people, hope that the south Korean authorities will accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to terminate the foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, overcome the snail's pace of the dialogue between the north and the south and build a peace-loving, democratic and reunified Korea in accord with the greatest aspiration of the entire Korean people and in the interests of world peace and security.

The Commission for External Policy of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic

April 20, 1973

Chairman of Standing Committee of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives Reply from Chairman of Grand National Assembly of Romanian Socialist Republic

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply letter from Stefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in connection with the letter the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world after discussing the question of terminating foreign interference in our internal affairs for the purpose of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter reads:

At its session convened under the direction of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the Commission for External Policy received the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After discussion, the commission adopted a statement highly appreciating the strenuous efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for removing the obstacles lying in the way of achieving national unity and building a unified Korean state.

And it manifested once again the invariable stand of Romania which consistently demands withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, termination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and respect for the sacred right of the Korean people to shape their own destiny by themselves.

Chairman of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives a Reply from Chairman of BPR National Assembly

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly received on April 23 a reply from Vladimir Bonev, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in connection with the letter addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after a discussion of the question on terminating foreign interference in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The reply letter reads:

Comrade Hwang Jang Yop,
Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world dated April 6 this year which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the question of terminating foreign interference for the purpose of expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Bulgarian people are following with sincere sympathy the struggle of the Korean people and the positive efforts and initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create favourable conditions for Korea's reunification and her peaceful, independent and democratic development.

The National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic highly appreciates the constructive proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a new clarification of the peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing the tension in Korea.

The National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic expresses steadfast support to your proposals to force foreign troops out of south Korea, dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," stop arms race, simultaneously reduce the armed forces of the north and the south and conclude a peace agreement between the two sides.

We firmly believe that to accept these proposals with sincerity and carry them into effect would help towards the success of the talks between the north and the south for independent reunification by peaceful means and on a democratic basis.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in the name of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, reassure you that our country will as ever render full support to the just struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realize Korea's reunification in the interests of the entire Korean people and peace in Asia.

Dr. Vladimir Bonev
Chairman of the National Assembly, Bulgarian People's Republic

Sofia, April 23, 1973

EDITORIAL

The Working Class and Labouring People of the Whole World Should Further Strengthen Solidarity in Their Just Struggle

Today the working class and labouring people of the whole world greet May Day, the significant international red-letter day demonstrating their militant might and solidarity, at a time when they are waging vigorous struggles to smash imperialism and colonialism and build a new, independent world.

On the occasion of this meaningful day, we offer militant greetings to the working people in the fraternal socialist countries, the peoples in Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the toiling masses in capitalist countries who are fighting against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, for freedom, liberation, national independence and its consolidation and for world peace and social progress.

Many years have gone by since the world working class started observing the 1st of May as a day for demonstration of international solidarity and militant might in their struggle to break the chains of capital. In these years the fierce struggle of the international working class and oppressed peoples has brought about a great change in the development of human history. In many countries of the continents the revolution triumphed and the working class and toiling masses became the master of power. A large number of countries won national independence and sovereignty by throwing off the accursed yoke of colonialism. The forces of socialist revolution are growing daily, while the imperialist reactionary forces are fast declining and collapsing. In all parts of the world the strong wind of independence is blowing and the people's struggle to become masters of the country, masters of the revolution and masters of life is making advance.

Furthermore, in many capitalist countries the toiling people are waging the political struggle against the fascist repression by the reactionary ruling circles and their policies of aggression and war and for democracy, peace and progress. The broad toiling masses in the United States are engaged in various forms of struggle against the reactionary, aggressive home and foreign policies of the ruling quarters. Particularly, the Negroes, American Indians and Puerto Ricans have become active in their struggle against the racial discrimination policy of the reactionary rulers. The working people in Spain are out in a dynamic mass struggle against Franco's fascist rule. The people in the Northern Ireland staged large-scale demonstrations against the military suppression by the British imperialists.

Along with the struggle of the toiling masses in capitalist countries, the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for national liberation and independent development is developing day by day.

The Cambodian people who have risen in their heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are dealing staggering blows at the enemies and achieving brilliant battle results. The peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) of Africa and in a number of Latin-American countries are fighting with arms in their hands against the aggressors and their stooges. Egypt and Syria are continuing with their struggle to win back their territory from U.S. imperialism and the Zionists, its lackeys. The Palestinian people are carrying on the sacred struggle to liberate their country. Peru and many other countries in Latin America are intensifying their struggle to defend their 200 mile-limit territorial waters and national sovereignty.

A good many newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are forging ahead along the road of anti-imperialism and independence. In order to bring the cause of national liberation to accomplishment, they have taken a series of measures including nationalization, thereby resolutely destroying the economic foothold of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home and successfully developing the national economy and national culture.

Through these struggles, the tricontinental peoples are wringing the necks of the imperialists and colonialists.

Today the working people in socialist countries are laying the sound material and technical foundations of socialism and demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system by energetically pushing forward the building of socialism.

Upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people won the freedom and independence of their fatherland through the 15 years of bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle and established in their liberated country the most advanced socialist system under which all are working, learning and enjoying a happy life free from exploitation and oppression.

Our people who shook off all fetters of national and class oppression and became full-fledged masters of all things have armed themselves more firmly than ever with the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and, rallied rock-firm around him, they are marching ahead towards the final victory of our revolution and the triumph of the world revolution in sky-high spirits and with redoubled courage taking a great pride in their being revolutionary soldiers in the era of the revolution.

The increasing might of socialist countries proves a blow at the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"The people are invincible when they are united in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."**

The unity and solidarity among the international working class and the world revolutionary people are growing stronger from day to day in their struggle against imperialism and monopoly capital.

The working class and progressive people the world over expressed active support to and strong solidarity with the Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, thus contributing to the victory of the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples in their resistance struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and helping the Cambodian people to hasten the final victory.

The world people are extending solidarity to the struggle of the Arab peoples against the armed provocations of U.S. imperialism and its minions, the Israeli aggressors, and for the defence of their national sovereignty and dignity.

Daily growing is the international solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people for the defence of their revolutionary gains, the struggle of Chilean people aspiring after socialism and other anti-imperialist, anti-dictatorship struggles of Latin-American peoples, with the struggle of African peoples for consolidation of their national independence and against colonialism and racism and with the struggle of American Negroes for racial emancipation.

The progressive and peace-loving peoples throughout the world are giving firm support and solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and for attainment of their country's independent peaceful reunification. At present they manifest warm support to the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and continue to take measures favourable to the acceleration of our independent peaceful reunification. Our people are encouraged by this and feel grateful for it.

The strengthening of mutual support and solidarity among the international working class and the world progressive people in their struggle for a just cause constitutes a telling blow to the imperialist reactionaries. Battered by the people, the imperialist reactionary forces have been greatly sapped.

However, the people's cause for liberation and progress and the task of their anti-imperialist struggle have not yet been accomplished. The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism have become very weak and moribund but still remain the dangerous forces of aggression. They are making desperate efforts to find a way out of their doom in stepping up the policies of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists still keep south Korea under their military occupation and persist in their aggressive policy against our country even after contacts and dialogue have been realized between the north and the south and a new prospect has been opened up in the cause of our national reunification thanks to the positive and sincere efforts which our Party, the Government of the Republic and our people under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have made for the country's independent peaceful reunification.

Moreover, they are zealously inveigling the revived Japanese militarists into their manoeuvres for aggression and war against our country.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and war not only in Korea but also in Asia and other parts of the world under the cloak of "peace."

They sustained irretrievable, military and political setbacks in face of the heroic war of resistance of the Indochinese peoples. But, instead of drawing a due lesson from this, the U.S. imperialists, in open violation of the Peace Agreement on Viet Nam, are instigating the South Vietnamese puppets to maintain a state of war. They are intensifying their burglarious aggression against Cambodia and escalating the war there. Backing up the Laotian reactionaries by force of arms, they are seeking to wreck the Peace Agreement on Laos.

It is the sacred task of all the labouring masses and people today to check and frustrate the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war, win the cause of freedom, independence and socialism and safeguard peace.

The working masses and people of the whole world should strengthen solidarity in the struggle for their just cause and wage a determined anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in the world to curb and foil the U.S. imperialists' policies for aggression and war.

We hope that the international working class and the world progressive people will attain greater successes in their righteous struggle in the future.

The imperialist reactionary forces will perish due to the united struggle of the world people, and the people's just cause of liberation will certainly be crowned with victory.

Our people will as ever unite with the peoples of socialist countries, unite with the international working class, unite with the revolutionary peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Invincible are the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Leader of the People

"Drink It Up, and You Will Feel Refreshed and Less Cold"

During the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always thought of Korean people languishing under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism. He looked after them with the affection of a real father and showed them the way of life and of struggle.

It happened one day in October 1936.

He sent a guerilla for a village headman in the valley of Shihchiutaokou after he advanced into the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san. The village headman was a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He was then engaged in underground political work in the Japanese ruling organ.

The village headman was so delighted at his going to see him that he, together with the guerilla, walked tens of miles at a quick pace, oblivious of his straw-sandals and feet wraps getting soaked in the wet snow.

Upon arrival at Hsiaoyentsun, he was conducted into the house of an old man where Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed.

"You must have had a hard time coming here in this cold," Comrade Kim Il Sung said grasping the hand of the village headman.

The man made a courteous bow to him whom he had been so earnestly longing to meet. Then he squatted down near the door. At this, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked him to make himself at home and sit near to him before he began to talk with a smile on his lips.

The fatherly leader first asked him in detail about his family affairs and his life, about the living conditions and work of the villagers and about the movement of the enemy.

He was so warm-hearted and unreserved that the village headman felt himself at ease as if he had been reunited with his father after a long spell of separation and told him at length about the living conditions and work of the people in the valley.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was very pleased to hear his report and more than once spoke highly of the people who were giving a wholehearted support to the guerillas.

In order to provide a better life for the people as soon as possible, he said, a still more resolute struggle must be waged against Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

Though busy, he spent a whole day to give the village headman important words about the underground political work.

Saying that the underground struggle was as important as the armed struggle, he showed him its directions and methods and taught him in detail how to make use of the enemy's lackeys.

Warning him that the enemy's agents were lurking in the valley, he exhorted him to keep the sharpest eye on them.

Even apprehensive for the personal safety of the village headman who would re-enter the enemy-held area, Comrade Kim Il Sung recommended him a method of avoiding the enemy's suspicion, saying that as soon as he returned to the village, he should proceed to the police station and report that he had been captured by the communist army but managed to escape and then he should ask them to ensure his personal safety.

This was not all the parental solicitude Comrade Kim Il Sung showed for him.

When he was about to set out on his journey home, Comrade Kim Il Sung produced a bottle of liquor, filled up a glass and offered it to him, saying, "The people sent me this liquor as a gift. Drink it up, and you will feel refreshed and less cold."

The heart of the village headman swelled with gratitude for his infinitely warm parental love.

He left the secret camp, bearing deep in his mind Comrade Kim Il Sung's great love and trust, and kept up a stubborn struggle to carry out his great plan with a wholehearted devotion to the revolutionary cause upheld by him.

Liutaokou and Shuangshantzu Battles

The Liutaokou and Shuangshantzu battles organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle were the battles of great significance which displayed the superb guerilla tactics created by the leader and dealt severe military and political blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were desperate for continental aggression and "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Marking the 35th anniversary of these victorious battles our people look back upon them with profound emotion and deepen their respect and reverence for the leader.

* * *

It happened in early spring in 1938. The weather was still chilly in the northern areas.

The main units of the KPRA which switched over to a spring offensive left Mengchiang and advanced to Linchiang and Changpai in the northern border areas under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Prior to his departure, he said in the following vein:

During the winter, we shifted to small-scale fighting for strategic considerations. So the enemies are now completely off-guard. Our army ought to take advantage of this weak point of the enemy in order to sweep away the enemy forces by employing surprise attack and decoy tactics. At the same time, we ought to imbue the Korean and Chinese peoples with patriotic ideas and also keep up the conviction of sure victory of our army and its fighting morale and solve the problem of obtaining clothes, provisions, ammunition and other war supplies indispensable for the execution of future larger-scale campaigns.

In the winter of 1937 Comrade Kim Il Sung organized winter military-political studies at the forest of Matangkou to have his men firmly prepared politically, ideologically and militarily.

At that time the leader lured the enemy forces desperate for "punitive operation" into the snow-bound backwoods of Changpai and Linchiang to successfully ensure the studies.

Entrapped by his decoy tactics the enemy forces had roamed the whole winter over the mountains covered with deep snow in search of the whereabouts of our army.

As soon as the KPRA units disappeared, the frenzied enemy tried to paralyze the anti-Japanese struggle of the people and their revolutionary spirit, taking advantage of this opportunity. They conducted heinous, false propaganda saying that the "Kim Il Sung units, Communist troops, were wiped out." They arrested, jailed and killed patriotic-minded people at random and were on the rampage to destroy the revolutionary organizations.

The leader analysed the prevailing situation with keen insight and set forth the line of advancing into the northern border areas while launching a spring offensive in order to frustrate the crafty manoeuvres of the enemy and inspire the disheartened people with a firm conviction of victory in the revolution and, leading the main units of the KPRA, he launched out into the Linchiang and Changpai areas.

Having advanced into the border areas, the KPRA units fought many battles including the battles in Shiertakou and Chiechaishui and inflicted annihilating blows upon the enemies.

The Liutaokou and Shuangshantzu battles were also fought at that time.

It was April 26, 1938. At 11 p.m., under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung 400 men belonging to the main units of the KPRA opened an attack on Liutaokou, a military importance and a main base for "mopping-up operation" against the guerilla army. Before the assault, storming parties were sent to raid the enemy's battery and castle gate. A storming party which got over the castle wall stealthily went up the battery with an arrested enemy soldier in the lead. They quickly finished off enemy sentinels and gave a signal for attack. A signal was also fired in the direction of the castle gate.

Our units started all at once their onslaught on the enemy's barracks and police box. The enemies offered stubborn resistance but soon they were annihilated under our powerful fire.

Liutaokou was completely liberated.

Instantaneously cheers of people swept the streets.

The guerillas actively conducted political work among the people.

Having left Liutaokou the KPRA units reached a place near Shuangshantzu before daybreak.

On a hill behind Shuangshantzu the leader again ordered his men to make prompt preparation for action.

In anticipation of large enemy troops coming in pursuit he planned to wipe them out taking advantage of the natural vantage ground. A little before daybreak, just as he had foreseen, the enemy troops came back again to take Shuangshantzu with horsemen at the head. No sooner had the enemy entered the range of effective fire than he ordered firing. Thrown into confusion by our surprise attack the enemy retreated once leaving behind heaps of dead bodies.

The enemy force grew continually in number and in the afternoon it turned into a large force over 1,000 strong. The battle became fiercer from hour to hour. Having sustained repeated setbacks in their frontal attack, the enemies surged to the ridge on the left side of our headquarters by mobilizing some cavalrymen. The situation was very critical, because only 7 to 8 recruits were guarding there.

Upon hearing the report on the situation, he personally went there after a while. The enemy's cavalry soldiers were coming at a run firing guns and swinging swords as if they would occupy the mountain at a stroke.

After carefully watching the movements of the enemy, he looked around at his men with a smile on his face and said to the following effect:

As many enemy troops are coming up, you recruits who have participated in such a battle for the first time seem to be a little confused. But there is no need for you to worry.

Why the enemies pounce upon us on horseback?

Because they intend to occupy our position at a swoop giving us no chance of taking any measure. But they have unfavourable weak points.

We can shoot the enemy from above relying on the trench but the enemy cannot do so. The mobile speed of the enemies are fast, but our shooting targets are very big.

We must shoot horses above anything else. If the horses fall, then riders will also tumble down and those who follow them will be huddled together at one place with their way ahead blocked. If we open fire just then we can kill the enemies without wasting even a bullet.

If you think of these points, you will not be dismayed and will gain confidence in annihilating the enemy.

Then he approached a machine gun and took it in his hands saying, "Now let me try a few rounds." 100 metres, 60 metres... The enemies came nearer and nearer. When they were at a short distance, he showered straight shots upon them.

The oncoming enemies were given a wholesale death.

After beating off the enemies he looked round at the recruits and said with smile, "How do you feel now when you've wiped out the enemies? Can you fight now?"

That day the battle continued all day long.

The battle ended in the victory of the KPRA thanks to his superb command. The enemy withdrew leaving behind 200 dead bodies. Having won victory in Shuangshantzu the KPRA units resumed their march that night. The victorious Liutaokou and Shuangshantzu battles enabled our people to have an unshakable conviction of national liberation.

Militant Programme—Pointer for National Liberation

Excerpts from Remarks of World Revolutionary People on the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and Its Programme

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the anti-Japanese national united front in our country, during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and made public its Ten-point Programme. This brought about a great upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people.

The voices exalting it are ringing out ever louder from among the world revolutionary people with each passing day.

A friend in the Congo said: "Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in 1932. In order to expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the ARF, a mass anti-Japanese organization, on May 5, 1936 and announced the great Ten-point Programme. As a result, the anti-Japanese national united front movement in Korea entered a new stage of the development. The ARF splendidly performed the role of a leading body. It guaranteed organizationally and systematically the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Korean revolution at that time."

Our friend of the Federation of the Guatemalan Residents in Cuba remarked in his statement:

"The anti-Japanese national united front movement became widespread under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, a great upsurge was effected in the general revolutionary movement in Korea centring around the armed struggle, and the powerful internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule and liberate their country."

Some of our friends in Mali pointed out in their letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The ARF Ten-point Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great programme that clearly showed not only the immediate aims of the Korean revolution but also its future development.

It was a sagacious, original, revolutionary programme of struggle based on the out-and-out anti-imperialist stand."

An Indian friend wrote in his letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The ARF Ten-point Programme personally mapped out by Your Excellency was not only a military programme of the Korean people in overthrowing Japanese imperialist colonial rule but a great programme that illumined the path of struggle so that all the revolutionary people in the world could fight against international fascism, attain the national liberation on a broader scale and enforce the revolutionary reforms."

A Lebanese paper pointed out in its article:

"In the Ten-point Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the political task of the Korean people was to shatter Japanese imperialist colonial rule and establish a people's government and that for the purpose the anti-Japanese national united front should be formed on a wide scale to arouse the broad anti-Japanese forces to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

It was a strategic and tactical line of the Korean revolution at that time to closely combine the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the anti-Japanese national united front movement and, at the same time, make preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party. With the successful implementation of the line held fast to by Comrade Kim Il Sung the anti-Japanese armed struggle could be crowned with great victory."

A friend in the Congo had this to say: "Today the Korean people have turned their country into the independent, wealthy and strong socialist country, a paradise on earth, by splendidly carrying into practice the ARF Ten-point Programme made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung and are marching forward in Chollima spirit under his wise guidance."

A Burmese friend emphasized: "Ever since his early revolutionary activities President Kim Il Sung adhered to the *Juche* idea that Korea's independence should be achieved by the Koreans themselves. His line of the anti-Japanese national united front gave an encouragement to the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries in their struggle for national liberation. The ARF Ten-point Programme is the great programme that has made a great theoretical and practical contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

Second Meeting of Executive Council of North-South Co-ordination Commission Held

The second meeting of the Executive Council of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in the area of the Seoul side of Panmunjom on April 24.

The meeting resulted in the publication of a joint information.

The joint information says:

The second meeting of the Executive Council of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in the area of the Seoul side of Panmunjom on April 24, 1973.

Present at the meeting on the Pyongyang side were Kim Dok Hyon, executive, and Chon Gum Chol and Ho Pil Guk, members of the Executive Council, and on the Seoul side were Chong Hong Jin, executive, and Li Dong Bok and Paek Chon Il, members of the Executive Council.

The meeting, authorized by the co-chairmen of the two sides of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, discussed the procedures concerning the preparation for the third meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The meeting discussed the drafts of "the Rules of Operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission," "the Rules of Operation of the Executive Council of the North-South Co-ordination Commission" and "the Rules of Operation of the Joint Secretariat of the North-South Co-ordination Commission."

Our Working Class Makes Uninterrupted Innovation and Continuous Advance with the Spirit of Chollima

TRACTOR PRODUCERS

The Kiyang Tractor Factory, one of the tractor-producing bases in our country, stands some 20 km off Pyongyang to the west.

One day in late February I went to the factory. At that time the factory produced 22 times more tractors than in the corresponding period of the previous year, I was told.

Loudspeakers were inspiring the workers, announcing that, if they advanced with the same heightened spirit, it would be quite possible for them to manufacture by the end of this year 2.5 times as many tractors as last year's results.

The incessant high rate of growth in production is a rule and a reality in our country.

Yet they boosted the output of modern farm tractors more than two times in a year and without additional manpower and equipment at that. In attaining this success the number of technicians did not increase. I could not simply overlook it.

I asked one of the management personnel what made them bring about such a leap in production.

He told me that I had better go to the transmission workteam of the gearbox shop for a detailed account.

The workteam was one of those workteams whose production was not so high before.

But now the workteam raised its output more than 3.5 times and manufactured various new kinds of machines in large quantities. This prompted me to see its members.

In the restroom I met workteam leader Mun Chon Su to whom I asked what was the key to such a stride forward.

He replied, definitely that the point is the workers' attitude. Then he pointed to a nicely framed board on the wall of the room. It bore the following proposition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The thinking of our teammates began to change fundamentally in the course of studying this teaching over and over again, the workteam leader explained.

One of them said: the masters of the revolution are none other than the masses of the people because the revolution is a process of transforming nature and society in the interests of the masses of the people. Another said: if we who bear the responsibility for production are to discharge our duties, we must not complain of the condition, just waiting for it to be provided, but must create every necessary condition by our active efforts and struggle and push forward production with vigour.

The stand of the workteam members started changing in this way and a great number of new technical innovation proposals inconceivable before were suggested by them and put into practice.

Thus, a wide variety of new machines, among them four-spindle milling machine and semi-automated milling machine, were added, to the production list.

The revolutionary trait of solving their own problems for themselves on their own responsibility under all circumstances is not an isolated case with the workteam alone.

For instance, from the 25 ton capacity cupola 40-45 tons of molten iron flowed out, the consumption of fuel being lowered to one third of the previous result. The term of tractor assembling was shortened by half as compared with last year. Such hardly imaginable, miraculous successes were gained everywhere.

The *Juche* idea was a powerful weapon with which they brought about a great turn in production.

The afternoon shift came when the talk with the workteam leader was over. Intermingling with workers returning home after work, I got to the work site of the workteam in charge of processing the shaft cogwheel for tractor "Chollima." Just at this moment, an unexpected scene was unfolded before my eyes.

About 20 workers who were on the way home halted by a heap of materials which remained untreated.

The untreated materials meant that the workteam undertaking the processing of the shaft cogwheel for tractor "Chollima" had left its work unfinished that much.

Each of the workers picked up some pieces of iron there and went back to their own work place. They were members of the workteam engaged in the processing of the shaft cogwheel for tractor "Pungnyon."

When they reached their work site, they started to cut the iron pieces by their machines.

On the flash was featured the news that the workteam honoured the daily plan at 170 per cent.

I questioned one of the machine operators in a whisper why they again set to work.

He answered in short that it was because he didn't fulfil his daily norm. He then went on with his job.

Asked once more what was meant by the figure on the flash, he spoke to me:

"Certainly, the figure shows how many accessories our workteam cut. But it does not mean that we've carried out our assignments. We consider our daily norm fulfilled when tractors roll out of the assembly line as scheduled."

The reason is that every producer is the master of machine, the master of the workteam, the master of the workshop and the master of the factory, he said.

The story of this kind can never be heard from those who work merely to earn their daily bread.

It can be heard only from our working people armed firmly with the *Juche* philosophy.

The sharp rise in production at the factory was possible, for all the workers perform their tasks with such an idea, viewpoint and attitude.

Pak Song Ho

Workers of Kiyang making one innovation after another in tractor production

Prodigious Growth

It is said that the longer a machine is used, the lower become its efficiency and production capacity. But in our country there are machines whose efficiency and production capacity increase steadily.

Take the blooming mill of the Kangson Steel Plant as an example. This machine is in use for 27 years ever since the immediate post-liberation days. Its nominal capacity is 60,000 tons.

It was in 1957 that this machine began to operate at overcapacity.

At that time our people were faced with an urgent task—to rapidly lay the foundations of industrialization. So, we needed large quantities of structural steel. But we had only one blooming mill at the Kangson Steel Plant.

We also had to build towns and rural villages, set up factories and turn out machines. 60,000 tons of structural steel was too small for us to carry out all these tasks. Besides, the internal and external situation was complex.

In order to solve the knotty problem, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally called on the workers at Kangson on December 28, 1956, and said:

"But can all this be an excuse for us to get disheartened and yield to the grave difficulties before the cause of revolution and construction? Unthinkable. We trust only you, the working class, the main force of our revolution, and we have no one but you to rely on."

His words greatly inspired the workers at Kangson and led them to bring about a great innovation by smashing the rated capacity.

They succeeded in increasing the output to 120,000 tons, then to 240,000 tons and at last to 480,000 tons at the same mill whose capacity was said to be 60,000 tons at the maximum. Today they produce far more than that.

They were eager to take ten steps forward when others walk one step, and take 100 steps when others do ten steps. This spirit was symbolized by Chollima, a legendary winged horse that covers a thousand *ri* a day, and the whole country seethed with the spirit of Chollima.

Official norms were smashed one after another and wonders and innovations registered everywhere.

The goals under the Five-Year Plan which required a 2.6-fold increase in gross industrial output value were fulfilled in only two and a half years; all projected indices for the output of major industrial products were also fulfilled or overfulfilled in four years.

Chollima kept flying vigorously during the Seven-Year Plan too, ensuring a high rate of growth in production, although it was the period when the technical revolution was stepped up in an allround way, new industrial domains were created and production grew several times in scale.

Between 1957 when the rated capacity of the blooming mill was shattered at Kangson and 1970, industrial production grew at a high rate, i.e., an annual average of 19.1 per cent. Our industry has grown into a mighty one which can produce in a few days as much goods as were turned out in the whole year of 1944.

We are now in the third year of the Six-Year Plan. Chollima, the symbol of Korea that races against time, keeps flying high.

The workers of the blooming workshop of the Kangson Steel Plant lead the van in the drive for uninterrupted innovation and continued advance

Pioneers in Technical Innovation

The far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to completely liberate the working people who are freed from exploitation and oppression even from arduous labour is now being successfully carried into execution in all branches of our economy.

The Songchon Mine is one of the leading ore-hewing bases in our country. This mine, too, has made a great success in the comprehensive mechanization of pit work.

When you enter the cutting site of the Soku youth pit of the mine furnished with new machines and installations, an unusual scene unfolds before your eyes.

New kinds of rock drills are engaged in boring holes a few scores of metres deep and several times wider than before.

When boring is finished, the pneumatic charger fills the holes with powder. After dynamiting, the air filter in the pit clears up dust and gas in a brief time, so that the air in the hewing sites is fresh all the time.

For the rock-drill operators it is enough to just watch the movements of their machines.

Besides the comprehensive mechanization of pit work, the carrying operations have been semi-automated. So, in disposing of the hundreds of, thousands of tons of ore and slags after a blast, only one girl regulates several switches.

The panel boards at the general commanding post clearly indicate the movements of compressors, winches, electric cars and pumps in the pit, the pressure of compressors at the working faces and the volume of iron ore lifted by winches.

Thus, the staff of the commanding post have a finger-tip control of the movements of machines and installations which are in operation thousands of feet underground, and they direct the production activities promptly in a scientific way.

As a result, compared with last year the output of minerals at the pit has increased 2.2 times, while 20 per cent of manpower has been diverted to opening a new pit.

The hewing operation has become an effective and joyful one. This success has been gained in the course of implementing the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He taught:

"A great effort should be exerted to narrow the differences between heavy and light labour, to eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour and to introduce on a broad scale both semi- and full-scale automation in all fields of the national economy.

"The foremost task should be the launching of a widespread movement to introduce advanced technology into the mining industry where, more than in any other branch, arduous, labour-consuming jobs remain. The aim should be to make work in this field easier, safer and highly productive."

The leader brought up the miners as full-fledged masters of the country and shows every concern for them who had undergone sub-human maltreatment and humiliation before the liberation. He set forth the original line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution to liberate the working people from arduous labour. Immensely encouraged by this, the miners there made up their minds to master technique and carry out his instructions.

All our working people were making miracles and innovations everywhere with the attitude of master towards the revolution. They were taking an active part in production, endeavouring to master technique and handling equipment with care. The said miners, too, went all-out to introduce the comprehensive mechanization of the pit work. They pooled their strength and wisdom and vigorously unfolded a collective technical innovation campaign. While studying hard to enrich their technical knowledge they energetically pushed forward the technical reorganization of the labour at the cutting site. For this they installed new mining machines in the pit and tested their operation.

When all of the workers were conducting a vigorous technical innovation movement, the technicians and the members of the mechanization workteam of the mine made strenuous efforts, giving active help to them.

In consequence, the miners of the Soku youth pit applied scores of technical innovation proposals in production and attained signal innovatory successes. They brought about the comprehensive mechanization of pit work and the automation of hauling operations. For instance, tunnelling, hewing, loading and unloading were mechanized or automated.

Following the example of this pit, all other pits of the mine are now registering great successes in the comprehensive mechanization of the pit work.

The workers of the Songchon Mine are firmly resolved to make greater innovations in production and technical revolution, feeling very grateful for the socialist system of our country set up by the leader. Among them are the old miners who, subjected to maltreatment and contempt, had been forced to do primitive labour at the mine in the pre-liberation days.

All of the miners are now taking an active part in production and acquiring a mastery of technique and are launching a mass technical innovation movement with great zeal to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule by effecting the comprehensive mechanization and semi-automation of the work throughout the mine within this year, consolidating the already-made successes.

Kim Su Yon

Earth-scraping at the Chaeryong Mine

Labour Protection in Our Country

The Japanese imperialists brutally exploited the Korean people during their occupation of Korea. They paid no heed to the labour protection for the toiling people.

In those days, labour accidents caused heavy casualties more often than not. It was a common occurrence that factory workers were fired when they got hurt while doing labour or when they were suffering from disease.

At that time, man exploited man and human life was neglected like bits of straw. Various mishaps were inevitable.

In contrast, under our socialist system where man's life is valued most, there is no such a phenomenon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our factories are schools for the working people, and great living quarters for them where they, and their descendants, will spend their lives in creative labour... To be workers' living quarters, factories should have good lighting, good ventilation and be provided with sanitary facilities and safety devices."

From this teaching, too, we can see that the leader attaches primary importance to the safety of the working people in labour and to their health as he loves and holds them dear very much.

Attention is already paid to the labour protection for our working people when the drawing up of blueprints starts for buildings of factories and enterprises, structures, machines and equipment.

One of the important criteria for the evaluation of a blueprint is whether it correctly and perfectly reflects conditions for labour protection. Completed buildings are checked up from the viewpoint of labour safety. The same applies to the machines and equipment manufactured.

Labour protection devices become gradually outdated in the course of production and necessitate constant renewal. Therefore, even after safety devices are well fixed to machines and equipment or installed in buildings, we continue to pay serious attention to this matter.

At our factories and enterprises, one of the weekdays is designated as the day of checking up on labour protection devices, machines and equipment.

When the day comes, the management personnel and technicians make a round of work places to acquaint themselves fully with the safety conditions, the state of machines and equipment and the production culture. On the basis of the informations thus obtained, they take appropriate measures.

Sometimes, staff members of labour protection institutes are invited that day. They judge by latest-type technological media whether or not the existing labour safety devices and industrial sanitary facilities function properly as means of labour protection in keeping with the new advanced technique introduced in production processes and the changes brought about in the production conditions.

According to the judgement, they employ relevant measures and also help much the functionaries of the factories and enterprises in improving the quality of labour protection supplies, increasing their variety and in applying the means of labour protection and measurement.

This job is undertaken mainly by the staffs of the Labour Protection Institute under the Academy of Sciences and the labour protection centres in each industrial branch.

In our country a certain knowledge of labour safety is imparted to the newly-enlisted workers for 15-20 days on full pay. During this period they attend lectures on labour safety and have short-term practices at work sites.

Veteran workers are duly bound to deepen their knowledge of labour safety, because many new problems arise for labour safety as science and technology develop.

Everyday, before they start their work, all workers study the technical problems of labour safety envisaged in the daily schedule according to the labour safety regulations. In the room devoted to the dissemination of knowledge of labour safety, they are given a lecture on the technique of labour safety once a week.

Lecturers are experts in labour safety affairs and sometimes those who are responsible for labour safety in the workteams.

They inform the workers of the successes and experience gained in securing labour safety and sum up the shortcomings manifested in observing the labour safety regulations.

This shows that the labour safety work has turned into the work of the masses themselves in our country.

Our women who have taken up jobs are provided with special labour protection for their constitutional and physiological features.

In the first place, they are not permitted to do the job unfit for their constitution or work in those branches where noxious materials are treated and in coal and ore mines and tunnels.

Expectant mothers are kept from doing the work which may affect their health and forbidden to stay away from home or workshop for work.

Besides, the women workers are granted a 77 days' paid ante- and post-natal leave. In case they are still in poor health after childbirth, they are allowed to be suspended from duty for a month.

The women who have more than three children up to 12 years of age work six hours a day.

To give the working people good rest—this holds an important place in the labour protection work.

Our working people are entitled to enjoy regular vacation for 14 days a year. Moreover, one- or two-week additional leave is granted to them according to their trades. During their vacations they get full pay. The workday is set one or two hours shorter for those engaged in relatively arduous work.

In our economic management the first and foremost attention is paid to the labour protection work. We spare no effort to protect the workers' lives and promote their health.

Every year a huge sum of State funds are earmarked for the supply of labour protection materials.

Nearly a hundred kinds of modern labour safety apparatuses and labour protection supplies are delivered to the workers free of charge in consideration of the working conditions, topography, climate, etc.

The value of these materials totals close to the basic wages of the ordinary workers.

The State appropriates much funds for the permanent stationing of relief brigades in the industrial districts where sudden accidents may possibly occur. With aircraft, relief boats and other modern technical means, they are ready for action at any time.

In our country where the people are the master of all things and everything is in the service of them, serious concern is directed to the labour protection work and labour accidents are prevented thoroughly.

All this shows that in our country the people are most valued.

Pak Ju Sol

Man Is Trained To Be Most Powerful Being under Our Educational System

The editorial board of the Pyongyang Times received from readers abroad letters inquiring about the educational system of our country.

In order to reply to them, some time ago our reporter called on Kim Song Gi, Deputy Director of the Educational Science Research Institute, and had an interview with him.

Education in the Possession and Service of Working Masses

Q. Foreigners who visited our country said that the educational system of Korea was very fine and that the new generation of Korea were the happiest in the world.

What do you think is the basic factor in defining the essential advantages of our educational system?

A. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with men."

These words illustrate the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea as regards our educational work based on the *Juche* idea that man is the master of all things and determines everything.

It is the people that carry out the revolution and construction for transforming society and remaking nature. The success in the revolution and construction, therefore, depends on how to educate the people and how to give full play to their spirit of independence and creation. In other words, only when we give priority to work with people, that is, the educational work for remoulding people, and train them to be more powerful beings, can we make revolution and develop society.

Our Party always maintains this stand in shaping its educational policies and implements them thoroughly.

When we set about building a new country after liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, we were faced with many urgent problems to solve. But we gave precedence to education in order to bring up the younger generation who would succeed the revolution.

Even in the difficult postwar period when we had to accelerate rehabilitation and construction with our belts tightened, schools were built before anything else and universal compulsory primary and secondary education enforced successively. Completely free education was also introduced later, and universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education was enforced last year.

Our preschool children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at State and public expenses. All the pupils and students study free of charge, and the State grants stipends to the students of higher technical schools, colleges and universities.

Moreover, those adults who were denied schooling in the old, exploiter society and removed far from social civilization are now studying gratis at the factory higher technical schools, factory colleges and other spare-time educational institutions.

In capitalist society where all power of society is in the hands of the exploiting classes and money is everything, the working masses can hardly attend school, not to speak of receiving free education.

This is clearly shown in south Korean society where three million school-age children are denied the opportunity of learning, and numerous pupils and students are driven out of school because they are unable to pay tuitions.

Under the socialist educational system of our country where the means of education are owned by the State and people, all the working people fully exercise their right to education and settle all questions of education in conformity with their demand and will.

Herein lies one of the advantages of our socialist educational system, which is incomparably superior to the capitalist system of education.

Our Rising Generation Grow into Revolutionaries Well Prepared Mentally, Morally and Physically

Q. It is true that the success of education depends on its system which exerts a decisive influence on the orientation and contents of education. Could you tell me what our Party considers to be the cardinal matter in education?

A. Our Party regards it as the cardinal matter in education to thoroughly carry out the principles of socialist pedagogy expounded by our leader, namely, to train the people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with sound ideology, wide knowledge and strong physique so that they can take an active part in the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically."

This teaching shows the basic orientation of education in our country.

If we are to free the people from all sorts of oppression and fetters and train them to be the transformers of society and the conquerors of nature, we should equip them with broad knowledge, high virtue and sound physique.

If the younger generation in this revolutionary era, in the era of socialist construction, are not armed with revolutionary ideas and are ignorant of science, technology, literature and art, they can hardly be called social beings. We cannot expect the spirit of independence and creation from such people.

Only when people have attained an ideological and cultural level commensurate with socialist society, can they actively participate in all aspects of social life and energetically accelerate the revolution and construction.

Therefore, our Party consistently follows the policy of training the youth and children to be reliable revolutionary workers possessed of sound ideology and knowledge and strong physique so that they can play their role as the masters in the revolution and construction.

Our Party gives top priority to the work of remoulding the ideology of the people.

If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated, he is an utterly useless, mentally disabled person, however excellent his health, knowledge and technique may be.

Our Party sees to it that the youth and children learn only useful things so that they can work for the Party, the leader, the country and the people, not for promotion or money-making. Our Party also sees that they are trained to be a new type of men with communist moral traits, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of state and social property and lead the van in the revolution and construction.

In teaching the rising generation, our educationists bear in mind the Party's basic requirement in pedagogy, and our new generation are growing into ardent revolutionaries, into reliable builders of socialism and communism well prepared mentally, morally and physically.

Herein lies another superiority of our socialist educational system over the capitalist educational system that represses the people's spirit of independence and creation and makes them servants of the exploiting classes.

Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle School Education

Q. I think all the advantages of our educational system are reflected in an allround way in the system of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education. Would you tell me about this?

A. One of the major indices to the civilization of a country is the term of compulsory education and the level of education.

The term of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education now in effect in our country is long, and its educational level is the highest because complete secondary general education is given during this period.

The new system of compulsory education is the most advantageous one enabling the rising generation to frame the revolutionary outlook on the world.

A Korean saying goes: "A decade changes the appearance of mountains and rivers." If we properly educate the new generation for ten years on the basis of the principles of socialist pedagogy and make them well prepared mentally, morally and physically, they can basically form the revolutionary outlook on the world during this period.

If we are to give the rising generation the substantial benefit of compulsory education, we should enforce completely free education and, at the same time, make compulsory education the most popular one to give them the uniform education on the basis of the single educational system.

Compulsory education in our country is virtually an 11-year compulsory free education, that is, ten-years of school education and one year of preschool education.

Compulsory ten-year education links together the lower and the higher stage of secondary education to make them one whole course on the basis of the single educational system so that everyone can receive secondary education of the same contents without suspension.

Under the new compulsory education system the children go to school one year earlier than before.

Therefore, the new system brings closer preschool education and primary education and provides conditions for the children to receive primary education better and successfully finish the whole course of compulsory ten-year education.

In a nutshell, universal ten-year compulsory education is the most advantageous educational system which brilliantly embodies the great *Juche* idea that sets a high value on man who determines everything.

Our children are trained to be able builders of the country under the system of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

At the 339th MAC Meeting

U.S. Denounced for Committing Provocation for a New War and Obstructing Korea's Independent Peaceful Reunification

The 339th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on April 23.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, hotly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for increasing the tension and running wild to unleash a new war of aggression, obstructing Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and trampling under foot the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialists, going against the development of the situation in our country and the trend of the times, refused to withdraw their troops and obstructed the dialogue between the north and the south from the outset and worked feverishly to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

Last year alone the U.S. aggressors offered south Korea 780 million dollars of economic and military "aid," which is greater than what they gave to any other satellites. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are frantically stepping up arms reinforcement and war preparations in south Korea.

The U.S. aggressor forces and the south Korean army staged a chain of joint landing exercises in the sea and offensive exercises near the Demilitarized Zone and other places. It is beyond doubt that this is aimed at attack, not defence, and is a direct provocation against us.

As an extension of such war manoeuvres, the U.S. aggressors are committing ever more naked military provocations. They send military aircraft and armed spies into the areas of our side in succession to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts and fire rifles and guns at our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed more than 12,100 cases of military provocations in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and in the Demilitarized Zone from July 4 last year, the date of the publication of the north-south joint statement, to April 20 this year.

As seen above, the developments in Korea following the publication of the north-south joint statement show clearly who truly want peaceful reunification and who seek war and division. They prove irrefutably that the danger of war in Korea comes not from the so-called "threat of southward invasion" as the U.S. imperialists allege but from the threat of their northward invasion and that the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against our people constitute an actual danger of war in our country today.

The Senior Member of our side said:

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists cooked up the "incident of infiltration across the Military Demarcation Line" on April 17 and are shamelessly conducting a false propaganda slinging mud at us with a hue and cry over "the danger of southward invasion."

The malicious slander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against us through the fabrication of the "incident" is aimed at defaming us, misleading the public opinion at home and abroad, fostering confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south and justifying their reckless war preparations and "anti-communist" rackets.

In conclusion he stressed: For the removal of the present tensions and danger of war and for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, an immediate end must be put to the machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for provocation of a new war, the occupation of south Korea by their troops must be brought to an end and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea terminated. He strongly demanded that they must get out of south Korea at once taking all their lethal weapons with them.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (19)

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again clarified the most fair and concrete programme for the independent peaceful reunification of the country in his speech, "On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," delivered at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

The following is the substance of what he clarified.

A peace agreement should be concluded between the north and the south on refraining from attacking the other side and the strength of the armies of north and south Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

When tension between the north and the south is removed, a step forward can be taken to realize economic and cultural exchange and cooperation and an economic committee composed of representatives of north and south Korea should be organized for the purpose of effectively conducting north-south exchanges.

When interchange and mutual cooperation are realized between the north and the south, the Confederation already proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government should be established to achieve the initial reunification of the country.

Through these intermediary steps a unified central government representing the people of all strata in north and south Korea should be set up on the basis of all-Korea free elections to be held on democratic principles in order to achieve the complete reunification of the country.

The guarantee of freedom to travel and freedom of political activity for the people both in north and south Korea, as well as the rejection of any interference by external forces, are the precondition for establishing an all-Korea central government through genuinely free elections and achieving the complete peaceful reunification of the country.

Expounding the above-mentioned points of the national reunification programme, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that we will unite and work together with anyone, regardless of his past record and political beliefs, as long as he defends the interests of the nation and strives for the reunification of the country and that we can join hands even with those now in power in south Korea if they cease following the course of betraying the nation, a course of conspiring with foreign aggressors, stop repressing the people and join in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Our Reasonable Proposal to Stop Reinforcement of Armed Forces and Arms Drive and Reduce Army Strength of the North and the South to 100,000 or Less Each

As already reported, at the second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission our side put forward, as a measure for easing the tension between the north and the south and removing the state of military confrontation between the two parts, a five-point proposal—cessation of the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, cutback of the army strength of both sides respectively to 100,000 or less and drastic reduction of armaments, discontinuation of introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries, withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and all other foreign troops and conclusion of a peace agreement.

This proposal constitutes another positive step taken by our Party and the Government of the Republic for the solution of the reunification question. It is an active measure intended to improve the north-south relations and open up a new phase favourable to reunification by bringing about the removal of the military confrontation between the north and the south and the relaxation of the tension which are raised as a matter of the greatest urgency in achieving national reunification.

It furnishes another clear-cut proof of the consistent, independent stand and the love for peace of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have striven to solve the problem of the country's reunification independently by rejecting foreign forces and peacefully without resorting to arms under any circumstances.

The five-point proposal of ours is one more graphic manifestation of the lofty patriotic spirit and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have endeavoured to win the historic cause of national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, at the earliest possible date by actively solving the problems arising in the struggle for reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"In order to achieve the country's reunification, it is of paramount importance to eliminate the tension between north and south created by the U.S. imperialists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 405.)

The relaxation of tension between the north and the south and the removal of military confrontation are, at present, a matter of key importance, a matter of the greatest urgency, in accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the north-south joint statement and the agreements made by both sides.

The historic north-south joint statement was announced, the keynote being independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity proposed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the north and the south reached an agreement on effecting mutual collaboration in all fields and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed and put into operation as a permanent apparatus to put them into practice. Consequently, a foundation has been laid on which the north and the south can unite and cooperate with each other and thus reunify the divided country, rejecting outside forces and relying on the internal forces of the nation.

The pressing problem now in promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country according to the north-south joint statement and the mutual agreements is to create the actual condition for the unity and collaboration between the north and the south, that is, to remove the military confrontation between the north and the south and lessen the tension between the two parts.

Otherwise, it will be impossible to dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south and radically improve the north-south relations. Accordingly, in that case unity and collaboration cannot be attained, nor can the pending problems related to reunification be solved satisfactorily.

How is it possible to expect sincere dialogue and take effective, practical measures for earlier reunification when the north and the south are pitted against each other militarily?

The removal of military confrontation between the north and the south and the relaxation of tension are a key to the settlement of the problem for acceleration of the reunification of the country at the present time.

The five-point proposal put forward by us is intended to solve this urgent problem in expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is a realistic and reasonable proposal for the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

In order to ease the tension and end the military confrontation between the north and the south it is necessary, first of all, to stop the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race and reduce the army strength and armaments by a wide margin.

The discontinuance of arms race and the reduction of armaments are the basic condition and essential requirement for relaxation of the tension.

So long as the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race continue, the tension cannot be eased and then the military confrontation cannot be brought to an end.

The huge armed forces now stand opposed to each other along the Military Demarcation Line. This is a basic factor in the tension. So, without drastic reduction of armaments it is impossible to ease the tension and remove the military confrontation between the north and the south.

That was why we proposed, above all, that the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race be stopped, the army strength of the north and the south cut to 100,000 or less each and armaments reduced drastically.

One of the principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement is to reunify the country peacefully without using armed forces.

The discontinuance of arms race and reduction of armaments are a prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Peace can not be preserved in Korea nor can its peaceful reunification be attained so long as the state of military confrontation is maintained with the huge armed forces and the arms drive continues.

The reinforcement of armed forces entails arms drive, which results in aggravating the tension and military confrontation. This will only lead to a fratricidal war, not to peaceful reunification.

Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification can be promoted not through arms drive but through armament reduction. They can be guaranteed not by aggravation of the tension and military confrontation but by relaxation of the tension and removal of the military confrontation.

Now, new-type weapons and combat equipment are shipped into south Korea from the United States to hasten the "modernization of the ROK army" and "establishment of a war footing," on the plea that the "peaceful reunification" must be "backed up" by "strength" and that for the purpose the "national strength" be "built up."

It is clear to everyone that such "building up of strength" is not for the peaceful reunification.

"Strength" and peace are incompatible with each other.

Any attempt to achieve the "peaceful reunification" by "strength" is nothing but a scheme to trigger off a fratricidal war and attain the "reunification by prevailing over communism," instead of striving for peaceful reunification.

In order to reunify the country not by force of arms but by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement, the armed forces must not be increased but the armaments must be reduced. Moreover, no speech and conduct designed to exacerbate the tension and military confrontation between the north and the south should be allowed but efforts be made to ease the tension and remove the military confrontation without delay.

It is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people to ease the north-south tension, preserve peace in the country and realize its peaceful reunification.

It is the trend of the present international situation to discontinue arms race, cut back armaments and solve the controversial issues by peaceful means through negotiations.

We Korean people will be greatly benefited and pleased if the reinforcement of armed forces be stopped, the armaments reduced and the military confrontation brought to an end.

When the reduction of armaments and removal of military confrontation are realized, the tension between the north and the south will be eased rapidly, a new phase be brought in improving the north-south relations and more favourable conditions be created for national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

Further, the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south will be quickly dispelled, the national unity be promoted and the dialogue be conducted with sincerity and the matters agreed upon by both sides be put into practice. This will bring about brisk collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in various realms.

Then, the day of national reunification will be brought earlier thanks to the north-south unity and collaboration.

The discontinuance of arms race and reduction of armaments will lighten the heavy military burdens on the people and greatly help toward the development of the national economy and improvement of the people's living standards.

If armaments are cut back and military confrontation removed, a large number of young and middle-aged people will be made to go back home and more manpower and material resources will be harnessed for the development of the national economy and improvement of the people's livelihood.

The reduction of armaments in the north and the south and the removal of the military confrontation between them will also greatly contribute to the preservation and consolidation of peace not only in our country but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

There can be no reason or ground for the south Korean side not to discontinue the arms drive and reduce the armament.

In the historic north-south joint statement, both sides already agreed upon the principle of solving the problem of the country's reunification not by recourse to arms but by peaceful means and upon relaxing the tension and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Since the north and the south promised to unite and cooperate with each other for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, there can be no ground for them to distrust each other and no reason why they should hesitate in stopping arms race, reducing the armaments and removing the military confrontation, showing mutual trust.

But, to our regret, our reasonable proposal for armament reduction and removal of military confrontation has not received response from the south Korean side.

The armament reduction and elimination of military confrontation are by no means a "hard nut to crack."

In fact, it can be said that it is much easier and simpler than to solve other problems.

The point is the sincerity to solve it.

If the south Korean side is truly ready to reunify the country peacefully, they should lose no time to respond to our justifiable proposal for armament reduction and removal of military confrontation.

This is a path to national reunification and a road of patriotism.

We will as ever exert all sincere efforts to honestly implement the north-south joint statement and mutual agreements so as to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, our nation's long-cherished desire, at the earliest possible date.

Hong Su Il

"The Question of Korea's Reunification Can Be Solved Only by the Korean People Themselves without the Interference of Outside Forces"

—World-wide Repercussions on Our Government's Line of Terminating Foreign Interference in Our Internal Affairs and Promoting the Cause of Peaceful National Reunification—

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed and decided on the question of terminating foreign intervention in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting independent and peaceful national reunification, in accordance with the basic line of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, and adopted the letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The documents discussed and adopted at the session are evoking widespread repercussions among the revolutionary peoples and the press in the world.

"The UN Should Tear the Mask of the 'UN Forces' Off the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Occupying South Korea and Dissolve the 'UNCURK' without Delay"

Ichiro Sunama, member of the Board of Directors of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said in his statement on behalf of the CC of the Party:

The Japan Communist Party has since long ago regarded the rule and interference of U.S. imperialism and the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops as the biggest obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japan Communist Party has repeatedly manifested its stand demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea based on a democratic principle.

Proceeding from this stand, we express solidarity with the proposals and appeal, the main content of which is to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and terminate the rule and interference of the United States.

Masashi Ishibashi, General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, remarked:

If the south Korean authorities want the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, they should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

He continued:

Our Party fully and warmly supports the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, especially, the proposal on easing the military tension between north and south Korea, considering it to be an expression of the consistent attitude of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and a reasonable proposal entirely conforming to the development of the present situation.

In a statement the Cypriot Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity said: the world peace-loving people demand that the question of Korea's reunification be solved on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the great leader of the Korean people.

It continued: an end must be put to all foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea.

No country will tolerate imperialism meddling in its domestic affairs.

A statement of the Canadian Support Viet Nam Committee bitterly denounced the criminal war provocation manoeuvres carried on in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities as an intolerable provocation to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists to quit south Korea at once, taking their aggressor forces along.

If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities persistently keep to the road of aggression and war, they will certainly meet a ruinous defeat, it warned.

In a recent statement, Vasco Alkoreya Albez, member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands, said: the contacts and dialogue now under way between the north and south of Korea have totally deprived all foreign forces of pretexts to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

He strongly demanded that the United Nations should tear the mask of the "United Nations forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying south Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" without delay.

Exposing with concrete facts the criminal acts the "UNCURK" has so far committed as a U.S. imperialist tool of aggression, he continued:

It was natural and entirely just for the Chilean and Pakistani governments to have taken such determined steps as withdrawing from the "UNCURK."

Today the world progressive people warmly welcome the just steps taken by Pakistan and Chile and hope that other member nations of the "UNCURK" promptly take the same steps.

He urged the member nations of the "UNCURK" to fully comply with this unanimous demand of the world progressive people.

In a recent statement Fauzi Masoud, member of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, said: the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are stepping up the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, thus aggravating the situation in Korea and throwing a stumbling block in the way of the reunification of Korea.

He continued:

I strongly demand that the south Korean authorities take the stand of national identity and honestly implement the points of agreement mentioned in the north-south joint statement which they pledged to fulfil before the world progressive people.

I strongly demand the U.S. imperialists to stop meddling in the domestic affairs of Korea and pull back from south Korea without delay, taking their aggressor forces and lethal weapons along.

Orlando Bravo, member of the Argentine National Peace Committee, in a recent statement, lashed at the U.S. imperialists who are shipping into south Korea various kinds of lethal weapons and new-type military equipment in an attempt to realize their aggressive design by "making Koreans fight Koreans" in accordance with the vicious "Nixon doctrine" and carrying on in south Korea ever more undisguised manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war.

He went on:

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people, a chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea and a constant hotbed of a war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and immediately pull out of south Korea and go back to their den, taking with them their aggressor forces and lethal weapons.

The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is bound to triumph.

"Full Support to the Korean Government and People in Their Just Struggle for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country"

The April 11 issue of the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** carried an editorial entitled "The aspiration of the Korean people for national reunification will certainly be realized." It pointed out:

The Chinese Government and people heartily respond to the solemn appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea and send full support to the Korean Government and people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made persistent efforts to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Since the north-south joint statement based on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was made public in July last year, the Workers' Party and the Government of Korea have all along been true to the spirit of the joint statement and the points agreed upon by both sides and have repeatedly put forward constructive proposals helpful to the improvement of the relations between the north and the south in order to promote the cause of the independent, peaceful national reunification.

The editorial then exposed in detail the fact that the south Korean authorities are doing mischief pure and simple, though they agreed to realize the country's reunification in accordance with the aforesaid three principles. It continued:

Numerous facts show that the south Korean authorities, patronized and supported by the United States, are following the course of keeping up the division, making war preparations and opposing the peaceful reunification of the country and this runs entirely counter to the national aspiration of the Korean people.

The key for the settlement of Korea's peaceful reunification is that the Korean people solve their problems by themselves, rejecting the interference of outside forces....

The UN bears full responsibility for taking effective steps to create conditions favorable for termination of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and for promotion of its independent peaceful reunification....

The question of Korea's reunification can be solved only by the Korean people themselves without the interference of outside forces....

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and the Workers' Party of Korea will continue with their struggle and thus certainly win final victory and realize national aspiration, the country's reunification.

The April 25 issue of the Soviet paper **Pravda** carried a commentary supporting and welcoming the letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the question of terminating foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea for the purpose of accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification, which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held some time ago.

The commentary said:

The letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, which raised again an important question of achieving the national reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis without the interference of outside forces, attracts the attention of the world public circles.

Referring to the international situation developing in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the commentary said: the stationing of foreign troops in south Korea under the United Nations flag, the existence and activity of the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and other hostile activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are not only anachronistic but also directly obstructive to the sound development of the situation in this region.

The commentary went on: The Soviet people have always stood and are standing on the side of the just cause of the Korean people consistently and resolutely defended by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Such sentiments of the Soviet people are reflected in the reply letter of the Chairmen of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sent to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The reply letter reaffirmed the resolute support to the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end, the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" reduced actually to a tool of the imperialist policy be dissolved and the legitimate right of the Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves be respected.

Our Mansudae Art Troupe to Perform in Japan from July to September

An agreement on the performance tour of Japan in this summer by the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country was signed on the evening of April 23 between the Inspection Group of the Mansudae Art Troupe on a visit to Japan and **Asahi Shimbun** and the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

According to the Agreement, the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of our country composed of 220 members will give 43 performances—opera and music and dance performances—in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and other cities, staying in Japan for 50 days from July 30 to September 17.

The agreement points out: All the Japanese figures who met the Inspection Group of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country said in unison that the Mansudae Art Troupe, upholding the *Juche*-oriented thinking of literature and art founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, has won enthusiastic acclaim from all peoples by performing already in over 40 countries of the world, for the "art of *Juche*" and "revolutionary art," and its performance tour of Japan would mark an event of epochal significance in deepening mutual understanding and sentiments of friendship between Korea and Japan and, furthermore, improving the relations between the two countries which are nearest, yet remotest from each other.

The signing ceremony was held in an atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of friendship.

The agreement was signed by Li Ho Nam, Head of the Inspection Group, on behalf of our side, and Yutaka, Tsuji, Director in Charge of Planning of the **Asahi Shimbun**, and Takeo Takagi, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, on behalf of the Japanese side.

Friendship Visits

☆ A Chinese cement production inspection group headed by Wang Wen-ching, Vice-President of the Building Materials Institute of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train on April 20 for a visit to our country.

☆ A 22-member Japanese table-tennis team for Korea-Japan friendship headed by Shunichi Minami, Standing Director of the Japan Table-tennis Association and Chairman of the Kyoto Table-tennis Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of the 20th to visit our country at the invitation of the Table-tennis Association of the DPRK.

☆ An art troupe of Pakistan headed by Zia Mohyeddin, Director of the National Dance Ensemble and Member of the Cultural Committee under the Ministry of Education of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on the night of the 19th for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art.

☆ A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on the afternoon of the 23rd to pay a visit to our country at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

The delegation is headed by Comrade Nouhakh Phoumsavan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the LPF.

☆ A delegation of the Cypriot Peasants Union headed by Christos Kourtellaris, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus, Member of the House of Representatives and Assistant General Secretary of the Central Council of the Cypriot Peasants Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the 24th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

☆ Eduardo Jose, Chief of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American students in Europe, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the 24th to visit our country.

☆ The government trade delegation of the Soviet Union headed by I.T. Grishin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang by air on the 25th after winding up its visit to our country.

☆ Hollai Imre, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party left Pyongyang by plane on the 25th after visiting our country at the invitation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

☆ The government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gerhart Nitzschke, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang by air on the 24th.

☆ The machine industry delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Ivan Delchev, Vice-Minister of Machine-Building, left Pyongyang by plane on the 25th after visiting our country in accordance with the decision of the fourth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee of the DPRK and the BPR.

☆ The government trade delegation of the Republic of India headed by A.S. Gill, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, which had been on a visit to our country, left Pyongyang by air on the 25th.

☆ Julio Blaudio Trobo Viera, an Uruguayan journalist, and his wife left Pyongyang by plane on the 25th after ending their itinerary in our country.

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

Atrocious Crime Committed by Japanese Imperialism against Korean People

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, who started invading the Asian continent in July 1937 with an ambition to dominate it and the rest of the world, promulgated on May 10, 1938, a "law on national mobilization" in order to requisition all manpower and material resources in Korea for their aggressive war. On the strength of this law the Japanese aggressors committed a heinous crime against the Korean people by drafting the youth and middle-aged and mobilizing all the wealth in our country. This is still fresh in the memory of our people.

The law defined everything including the means of transport and building materials, not to speak of vessels, weapons and other war supplies, as objects of requisition for their aggressive war and provided for a "personal service drafting system" to enlist as much manpower as possible. It allows the Japanese imperialists to suppress strikes and other labour disputes, squeeze the workers and office employees and exercise control over all the private and other financial capital to gear them toward the expansion of the munitions industry. In all senses, it was a fascist evil law.

Wielding this law, the Japanese imperialists repressed and exploited the Korean people harshly and plundered Korea of her wealth at will.

On the basis of the law they enacted the "labour draft law" under which the workers, peasants and even women were pressed into "patriotic corps" and "volunteers corps" and forced to do hard labour at munitions factories and mines.

What is more, they set up the "student military service system," "obligatory military service system" and "national volunteers system" to make the Korean young people cannon fodder in their criminal war of aggression.

The barbarous Japanese imperialists severely punished, on preposterous charges, anyone who was unwilling to serve in the "patriotic corps" or evaded "labour drafting" and "conscription."

More than six million Korean youth and middle-aged were either pressed into murderous forced labour service or made cannon fodder for the aggressive war.

The Japanese imperialists perpetrated hideous barbarities against the Korean draftees. They worked them hard, mistreating and humiliating them in every way and went so far as to slaughter those who had worked at the construction sites of military establishments, on the plea of "preserving secrecy." Hundreds of thousands of the draftees were killed in cold-blood by the Japanese butchers.

Meanwhile, the Japanese aggressors intensified their economic plunder.

In order to secure war supplies and strategic materials, they enacted the "law on increased production at major mines in Korea" and even granted "bounty for increased output at mines." Thus, they sacked larger quantities of mineral resources.

They also took away a colossal amount of food grain and industrial raw materials through such tricky farces as the "movement for promotion of agricultural development" and the "plan for increased rice production" and through the "system of compulsory delivery of farm produce."

They expropriated the land from our people and plundered Korea of her farm produce, mineral resources, aquatic products and timber right and left. In the end, they even took away from the people brassware and brass spoons.

By so doing, the Japanese imperialist aggressors proved themselves to be the most vicious blood-suckers and marauders.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, who spelled misfortunes and calamities to the Korean people, were ruined in the vortex of crimes committed by them.

Having revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism, the very Japanese militarists are now worming their way again into south Korea to put its economy under their control and harshly exploit the toiling people.

They should face up to the realities squarely and stop running riot.

They will never be able to escape utter ruin, should they continue to follow the road of crimes, oblivious of the lessons of history and the realities of today.

Li Ho Baek

Nefarious U.S. Military Provocations in Korea

In his answers to the questions raised on September 2, 1969 by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the **Kansan Uutiset**, central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, our great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have been more intensified especially in the recent years. The U.S. imperialists have revealed their burglarious nature in a more undisguised manner and commit armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea every day, leading the situation to the brink of war."

The U.S. imperialists have been following out a sinister, aggressive scheme to conquer the whole of Korea, instead of drawing due lessons from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the Korean war. Ever since the cease-fire they have committed one military provocation after another against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In January 1968 the large U.S. spy ship "Pueblo" was captured by the self-defensive measure of the naval force of the heroic Korean People's Army while she was conducting espionage activities after her illegal intrusion into the territorial waters of the DPRK. Without drawing a serious lesson from this incident, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed armed provocations against us and staged the "U.S.-south Korea commanding exercise for joint operation" and other kinds of war exercises which resemble "actual fighting," according to their plan for a new war provocation. Below we introduce some informations in this connection.

Reckless War Exercises in South Korea

The U.S. imperialist aggressors conducted the war exercise code-named "operation Focus Retina" from March 3 to March 20, 1969. Mobilized in this were more than 7,000 U.S. troops and "ROK army" including two battalions of the 2nd reg., the 82nd air-borne div. under the U.S. Strike Command plus two battalions, two fighter squadrons, air-borne squadron and helicopter group under the 7th div., the U.S. 8th army occupying south Korea. Put into action in the "operation" were some 70 sky trucks, various types of rocket guns, howitzers and bulk of other heavy weapons.

This "operation" was followed by a series of other war exercises, namely, "mobile exercise Flying Tiger" with the participation of the U.S. air force, missile unit and men of other technical services, "south Korea-U.S.-British joint clearing operation," "operation No. 1 Eagle" and "operation No. 2 Eagle" in which the air and naval forces of south Korea and the "homeland defence reserve force" joined.

In 1970 the U.S. imperialists conducted such war exercises as "south Korea-U.S. anti-submarine exercise," "south Korea-U.S. naval and marine joint spring landing operation," "south Korea-U.S. joint military cargo discharging exercise," the "three dimensional operation" allegedly aimed at "general review and assessment" of the combat capacity of various services of the "ROK army," "special air-borne exercise" involving the "1st guerilla brigade" of south Korea as the main force and backed by the air force and the "air-lifting operation" conducted by the "marine" and "air force" in cooperation.

The "operation Freedom Volt" was carried out from March 4 to March 6, 1971 under the command of the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the "Commander of the UN Command in Korea" with the participation of a "summing-up and assessment group" consisting of the American cut-throats who had joined in the Korean war and over 20 military personnel, over 350 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, thousands of ROK armymen." Brought into action there were some 40 sky trucks including 13 latest-type transport planes "C-141," scores of fighter-bombers, heavy tanks and various rocket guns plus the latest-type communication apparatuses. This "operation" stirred up war hysteria among the bellicose elements in south Korea.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors drove their marine corps and the south Korean "marines," "infantrymen" and "sappers" into the "landing operation Venus" which was equal to the "operation Freedom Volt" in scale and into series of other joint war exercises. This screwed up tension to a still higher pitch.

In 1972 they kicked up one war racket after another—the "south Korea-U.S. joint landing operation exercise" code-named "operation Mars" with the mobilization of the air force of the U.S. marine corps and the south Korean naval force, the "anti-tank defence model exercise," "capital defence setup alert model drill," "exercise on the snow," "reserve force river-crossing exercise" and the like.

Recently in particular, not a day has passed without the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean authorities staging the war exercises with close resemblance of actual fighting in the East, West and South Seas off the south Korean coast such as "missile launching exercise," "anti-war vessel shooting practice" and "maritime shooting practice." These exercises, scheduled to last till May 31, have resulted in creating the atmosphere of war with guns roaring on the sea and fishing ports giving out smell of gunpowder.

Outrageous Military Provocations

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their minions in south Korea have incessantly committed the outrageous, military provocations against the DPRK with a view to igniting another war in Korea.

The armed spy ship "I-2" was sent to the bottom on June 5, 1970 by the marine of the Korean People's Army while it was conducting hostile provocative acts against us after its illegal intrusion into the West Sea off the coast of Haeju, the territorial sea of the DPRK. The high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and other military planes intruded into our territorial sky on more than 20 occasions in 1971 to carry out the military espionage and hostile acts against us.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism the south Korean armymen committed provocations against us on August 27, 1971 by firing over 127,900 bullets and shells at the area of the DPRK in many sectors on the Military Demarcation Line. The spies and subversive elements smuggled into the area of the DPRK numbered more than 330 in 1971. Of these over 100 were shot dead by our side's action for self-defence.

The enemy sent four or five armed agents into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone south of Konchon-ri in the central sector of the front at around 13:00 on March 7 this year to commit the espionage and hostile acts. Their sinister attempt spotted by our side, the enemy fired smoke shells in that area and, putting into action 105 mm guns and other types of heavy weapons, sent thousands of bullets and shells into our area under cover of planes from 13:50 to 18:30.

In flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement the U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities committed military provocations against our side on 98,450 occasions up to the end of 1971 since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, and armed provocations 12,000 times or more in 1971 alone. They did the same on more than 7,400 occasions till December 31 last year since the north-south joint statement was made public on July 4, 1972. In January this year alone the cases of criminal acts committed against us both in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and in the Demilitarized Zone numbered 1,220 and those in the Joint Security Area, nearly 100.

The above-mentioned facts are enough to show patently that the U.S. imperialists merely pay a lip-service to the north-south dialogue, describing it as a "sign of inspiration" and, in reality, run wild in war exercises and military provocations to trigger off another war against our country.

It is thanks to the persevering efforts of the DPRK that peace in Korea is now preserved.

With no amount of desperate manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialist aggressors ever frighten the Korean people and save themselves from the impending, miserable doom.

They should stop machinating to bar our people's struggle for easing tension, removing the danger of war and achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Should they persist in the adventurous fire-play in south Korea without pulling out of there, they will certainly be driven out by the combined efforts of the people in north and south Korea, who are out to the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification, and will eventually suffer a more ignominious defeat than they did in the Korean war.

Kim Un Myong

Japanese Militarists' Ideological and Cultural Penetration of S. Korea and Its Consequences

Having been revived and rearmed under the wing of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are openly stretching out their tentacles of aggression to south Korea and other Asian countries to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

They step up their political, economic, cultural and military aggression on south Korea in real earnest. In this, they attach a great significance to ideological and cultural penetration they are now intensifying.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

"Cultural penetration, one of the principal methods used by the imperialists to carry out their neo-colonialist policy, paves the way for their foreign aggression. Through cultural penetration the imperialists, led by U.S. imperialism, manoeuvre to destroy the national culture of other countries, dull the people's revolutionary spirit and their consciousness about national independence, demoralize and corrupt them. An outstanding example of this is the ideological and cultural penetration by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in south Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., pp. 452-453.)

Through ideological and cultural penetration the Japanese militarists try to soften up the deep-seated anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people, dull their national and class consciousness and disarm them ideologically so as to lay a groundwork for their re-aggression on south Korea and, furthermore, carry out their plan for an invasion of the whole of Korea with ease.

In their ideological and cultural penetration they first of all diffuse the pro-Japanese and "anti-communist" ideas among the south Korean people.

They conduct a false propaganda that "friendship and cooperation" must be promoted between Japan and south Korea because the latter is "one of free allies." In order to justify their re-aggression on south Korea they preach the anti-communist idea. They say that the "alliance and cooperation" between Japan and south Korea, as "anti-communist strongholds," are needed to ward off the "communist menace from the north" because "south Korea may come under communist influence unless Japan gives it economic and military aid."

The Japanese militarists also spread an aggressive, militarist idea with the "samurai spirit" as its content, advertise Japan as a "strong power" and maliciously scheme to eradicate the south Korean people's feeling of national honour and pride.

They leave no means untried in their ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea.

They use, among others, mass com. media including printed matter, film and radio.

They set up the "Taehan Book Circulation Council" in south Korea to enlarge the organized distribution of printed matters full of decadent and reactionary contents.

Of the 550 kinds of foreign periodicals shipped into south Korea in recent years, 484 or over 80 per cent are Japanese. This clearly shows how far the Japanese militarists have gone to implant Japanese culture in south Korea.

South Korea is now flooded with the reactionary Japanese publications which demoralize and dull the ideological consciousness of the south Korean youth, students and people.

In order to increase the utility of these publications and infuse the pro-Japanese, flunkeyist ideas into the minds of south Korean people on a wider scale, the Japanese militarists are legally diffusing the Japanese language among the south Korean people through 2,580 "Japanese language courses" set up in different parts of south Korea. They induce the south Korean people to learn the Japanese language, prattling that "they can get on in life only when they have acquired it."

What is more, they spread religion extensively in south Korea as an important means of their ideological and cultural penetration.

History tells that they used "religion" as a means of invading neighbouring countries. Today they are intent on propagating such religions as "Shokagakkai," "Tenrikism" and "Japanese Buddhism" in all parts of south Korea in an effort to impose ignorance on the south Korean people, weaken their anti-Japanese sentiments and infuse the "worship-emperor idea" and militarist idea into their minds.

The "Shokagakkai" made inroads into south Korea as a feeler for aggression as early as 1959. As revealed by south Korean publications, it now has 550,000 adherents and thousands of branches in Seoul, Pusan and other parts of south Korea.

It openly preaches that the "Japanese nation is the leader of Asia," revealing the Japanese militarists' ambition to realize their old design of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

It pours forth nonsensical quibbles and honeyed words to hoodwink the south Korean people. It sermonizes that "A giant has appeared in the East to save the masses of the people. Join our Shokagakkai and put faith in him. Then, you can be cured of your illness and your business will brighten up."

The Japanese militarists also step up their ideological and cultural penetration through the interchange of personnel.

Their aggressive agents and henchmen visit south Korea one after another under the names of "goodwill mission," "inspection group," "study-visit group," "tourist group," etc., alleging that this will "promote friendship between Japan and south Korea." They go deep into the press, the publishing world and other cultural domains in south Korea to band together the pro-Japanese flunkeyists and, through them, implant the pro-Japanese, anti-communist ideas among the south Korean people.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists established some 50 "Japan-south Korea friendship associations" in Japan and formed in south Korea over 20 pro-Japanese organizations connected with them. They try by hook or by crook to spread the illusion about Japanese militarism among the south Korean people.

As a result of the infiltration of U.S. imperialist reactionary culture coupled with ideological and cultural aggression by Japanese militarism, south Korea has been reduced to a "dual colony" in terms of culture, with national culture and beautiful manners and custom peculiar to our nation trampled underfoot.

No thoroughfare of south Korean towns or cities are without the signboards of Japanese language courses, in addition to a multitude of English signboards and U.S. movie posters. Many advertisement boards in front of cinema houses carry pictures of Japanese samurai with bloodstained swords in hand, and book stores are well stocked with the Japanese foul, reactionary books.

Small wonder that even a south Korean publication writes: "South Korea is now ridden with all sorts of Japanese or Japanese-styled things. The Japanese culture is penetrating into our life and even the realm of our thinking. The Japanese fashion is getting more and more prevalent in south Korea."

As a matter of course, the south Korean public circles and people are showing stronger tendency to oppose the Japanese militarist re-aggression and denounce the authorities who have paved the way for it.

The Japanese militarists must immediately stop their re-aggression which is inconsistent with the aspiration of the Korean and Japanese peoples and must not throw any obstacle in the Korean people's struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their country.

Sin Mun Il

South Korean Workers Struggle for Democratic Freedom and Right to Live

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people demand freedom and right to live. They demand the solution of urgent problem of living before anything else. The people's struggle will continue and grow in scope so long as this basic problem remains unsettled."

The south Korean workers under the baneful colonial rule of U.S. imperialism are waging an energetic struggle for the solution of the urgent problem of living and for democratic freedom and right to live, in defiance of ever intensified fascist repression.

To cite a few instances, some 100 workers in the eastern district of Kangwon Province of south Korea warned the coal corporation with resolute determination that they would boycott the unloading operation unless their wages were raised in March and continued their vigorous struggle, and 180 construction workers in Chindo county, South Cholla Province, stormed into the "Mokpo office of the labour agency" and put up a protest struggle to get their back wages paid.

The south Korean workers are strengthening their unity and incessantly broadening the scope of their struggle with a conviction that the resolute struggle against the exploitation by the wicked entrepreneurs alone would place them in a better position.

Some time ago more than 1,500 workers of the Samho Textile Co. Ltd., in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, unfolded a mass struggle to get back the wages which had been deducted by the comprador capitalists under the name of retirement allowance. Over 600 workers of the Songju Mining Office in Poryong county, South Chungchong Province, waged the inflexible sit-in struggle in protest against the unjustifiable plot of the authorities for dismissal. This struggle upset them greatly.

The solidarity between the south Korean workers in different branches of industry grows stronger and their joint struggle is intensified. This proves serious blows at the authorities and evil-minded entrepreneurs.

Unable to keep their body and soul together, the south Korean railway and communication workers and employees under monopoly bureau jointly demanded the authorities concerned in mid-March to hike up their wages and put up a powerful fight.

The workers' struggle will grow in scope and intensity, as the south Korean authorities and vicious entrepreneurs step up their suppression and exploitation and the workers' situation goes from bad to worse.

Wretched Plight of South Koreans Who Were Sold Out to Canada as "Emigrants"

—As Revealed by Canada-Korea Friendship Association—

A report says that recently the Canada-Korea Friendship Association made public a material exposing the miserable living conditions of the south Koreans who were sold off to Canada as the victims of the treacherous "emigration" policy enforced by the south Korean authorities at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Citing concrete instances, the material brings to light the fact that the south Korean authorities are making money by selling away numerous south Koreans to foreign countries under the name of "emigration." It denounces this as an act of human traffic selling men as "goods" in the "human power market."

It points out that in Toronto alone there are some 6,000 south Korean "emigrants" who lead a miserable life as "lowermost servants" cleaning toilets at homes of the rich, hotels and public establishments. It adds that they feel no joy in life, because they live in an alien land separated from their families and suffer from the language barrier and strange custom.

It notes that they are even unable to receive any medical treatment.

It conveys the following words of a south Korean who is forced to live a painful life in Canada:

"I moved to Toronto. As had been the case with others, what disappointed me first was that it was difficult for me to get a job and flat. I roamed about the streets for several days looking at the advertisements pasted up on the windows, to get food, a flat and a job. There are many employment advertisements pasted up by racialists, but no job for south Koreans. If we sit together and speak of the miserable situation in south Korea, we are shadowed by Canadian policemen. Their aim is to arrest those emigrants who make an attempt at the national movement. So they tail after emigrants and threaten them until they fall their complete victim and force them to obey.

"As Canada puts the south Koreans under surveillance, they hate the Canadian policemen who follow and persecute them.

"Forsaken, maltreated and despised in a land far away from their native land, the south Koreans are now in great grief."

No Jugglery of South Korean Side Can Turn Black White

The south Korean authorities have these days been setting their subsidized press and radios in motion with a view to drawing water to their own mill. They are reversing black and white with regard to the opening of the north-south dialogue and spreading the false propaganda that we seek to make the North-South Co-ordination Commission "powerless" and bring the dialogue to a "standstill," that we "pursue only political aim" in the talks and that we have rendered the dialogue "deadlocked."

Such slander by the south Korean authorities is an offspring of their scheme to shift on to us the responsibility for the stalemate in the north-south dialogue so as to justify their delaying tactics and make the present state of division a fait accompli.

As everyone knows, the south Korean side that had been dead set against any contact with us was compelled, as a result of our tireless efforts and under the pressure of the general trend of the times, to dialogue with us for contact for the first time in 27 years and agree to hold political negotiations for improving the north-south relations and solving the question of the country's reunification on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by our side and make public the north-south joint statement.

Our side has put forward concrete proposals for removing the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south and realizing the north-south collaboration in various fields.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We hold that the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the present work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to extend its scope or a political consultative meeting be convened with the attendance of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission."

The south Korean side is violating the mission of the North-South Co-ordination Commission by calling for competition and confrontation, not collaboration and unity with us, and is crying for the solution of the reunification question by means of "strength," not by peaceful means, while putting spurs to the arms race and war preparations.

Is this really a stand and attitude for raising the role of the co-ordination commission and improving and developing the north-south relations and expediting the cause of reunification?

The south Korean side talks about peaceful reunification, but steps up the fascistization of the socio-political life, instead of giving play to democracy, by proclaiming the "extraordinary martial law" in addition to the "state of emergency," threatens opposition politicians calling for contacts and negotiations with us by brandishing the "national security law" and "anti-communist law" and suppresses the growing movement of the people for peaceful reunification at the point of the bayonet.

The south Korean side pretends to want reunification. But, in actuality, it totally violates the three principles of national reunification that constitute the keynote of the joint statement. The south Korean side agreed to the principle of independence, but continues to ask for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. It agreed to the principle of peaceful reunification, but increases tensions by speeding up arms race. It agreed to the principle of great national unity, but clamours about the "impossibility of dialogue" and "impossibility of reunification," putting to the fore the differences of ideal, political views and systems.

Such stand and attitude on the part of the south Korean side have brought the north-south dialogue to a deadlock and hindered the work of the co-ordination commission.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side spreads false propaganda with the object of passing the buck to us in conjunction with the standstill in the dialogue like a thief calling others thief. This is nothing but a ruse to justify its splitting machinations by deceiving the south Korean people and misleading public opinion within and without.

By no means, however, can the south Korean side cover up its perfidy.

The more they indulge in spreading the false propaganda, the clearer it will become that they have no mind to attain national reunification but are only interested in keeping the territory and the nation divided and maintaining the present fascist regime of south Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

If the south Korean side does not want to be stigmatized down through generations, it must not play a jugglery to keep the nation dismembered, but pay proper attention to the fulfilment of its duties stipulated in the joint statement and contribute in actual deeds, not in words, to improving the north-south relations and accelerating the cause of reunification.

Hong Sun Ho

A double-dealer

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

South Korean Workers Protest against Outrage of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops

South Korean workers hired at an air force unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Osan area, Kyonggi Province, lodged through their organization a strong protest with the authorities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against an outrage of the Yankee beasts on a Korean woman and entered into joint investigation to bring to light the truth of the outrage, according to a report from Seoul.

Some time ago, in a restaurant in Osan, beasts belonging to the air force unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Osan area, beat a Korean woman surnamed Li working there on an absurd pretext, inflicting heavy wounds upon her, the report said.

The collective protest struggle of the workers in Osan area against the atrocity of the enemy is an expression of their national indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy.

Independent Development—General Trend of the Present Age

Today people in all continents, all regions or all countries are further awakened politically. Their struggle to do away with all descriptions of class and national subordination and oppression, hew out their own destiny by their own efforts and safeguard their independence is becoming widespread and deep-going.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The world people are now demanding the *Juche* idea and many countries are following the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies." Eng. ed., p. 19.)

No people in the world want to be subjugated by others and no nation brooks other's interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity.

It is a common demand and unanimous desire of the world people to follow the *Juche* idea and the road of independence and self-reliance.

Our country and other socialist countries are firmly defending their national dignity and sovereignty, resolutely opposing imperialist aggression and intervention. They are waging an active struggle to eliminate class distinction and inequalities among nations and to make all the working people fully display their spirit of independence and creative ability as genuine masters of nature and society.

Particularly in recent years, the tendency to adopt the *Juche* idea and follow the path of independence and self-reliance has become stronger among the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

More and more people in the world express their sympathy with the great revolutionary *Juche* idea the correctness of which has been proved in practice and are making active endeavour to imbibe this idea.

The "All-Africa Seminar on the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" held in Freetown at the close of last year furnishes a typical instance.

At the seminar which was participated in by the delegates from Sierra Leone and 15 other African countries, the speakers emphasized that the great *Juche* idea was the dominant thought of our time and a beacon fire blazing the path of struggle. They unanimously said that the people in all revolutionary countries should learn the *Juche* idea and strive energetically to follow it.

Many tri-continental countries are firmly upholding their sovereignty. They positively reject foreign intervention and pressure. They formulate their own home and foreign policies according to their own conviction and in conformity with the interests of the people and their actual conditions and carry them into effect.

Historical experience shows that only when a nation exercises full right to political self-determination and takes its firm hold of sovereignty is it possible to attain prosperity and bring happiness to the people.

A great number of countries in the three continents are intensifying their struggle to consolidate the already-won national independence and uphold political independence.

They have destroyed the old colonial ruling machine of the imperialists, enforced the progressive social reforms, driven out the remnant forces of the imperialists and their lackeys from state bodies and abrogated all kinds of shackling treaties.

After the victory in the October Revolution in 1960 the people of Somalia demolished the ruling apparatuses left over by the vicious tolonialists, established an independent government and took resolute measures to expel the "peace corps" and "diplomats" of imperialism who had been engrossed in interfering in their domestic affairs and subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres.

The Pakistani Government determinedly took self-directing, anti-imperialist steps: it dismantled the U.S. air base in Peshawar and withdrew from the SEATO, a U.S. tool for Asian aggression, and from the "UNCURK," an instrument of U.S. imperialism for Korean aggression.

In Chile the Popular Unity Government was established with the support of the broad segment of democratic forces and the masses of the people and a vigorous struggle is now being waged to frustrate the incessant intervention and pressure by U.S. imperialism and hasten the process of social reforms.

Peru has been taking independent measures. It declared that it "will defend its sovereignty to the end at any cost" and "will never accept any instruction from foreign forces."

Uganda, Guyana, Libya, Panama, Ecuador and many other countries are vigorously marching along the road of independent development.

As shown by historical experience, those countries which hold fast to an independent stand have been able to completely frustrate the imperialist machinations for aggression and intervention and firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty with the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized hundreds of thousands of their aggressor troops plus one million mercenaries and the latest-type weapons to their aggressive war in Viet Nam. But they failed to break the fighting spirit and will of the Vietnamese people who want to become the genuine masters of the country. Likewise, they have failed to check the onward movement of the Cambodian and Laotian peoples who have risen in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in George Town at the end of last year accepted the delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the solely legitimate representative of the independent Cambodia and admitted the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to full membership, despite the pressure put on them by the imperialists.

Peru, Ecuador and most of other Latin-American countries are defending their territorial waters of 200-mile limit by collective and concerted action, inflicting heavy punishment on the outrageous U.S. imperialists who plunder them of aquatic resources. Six countries affiliated with the "Organization of American States" established diplomatic relations with Cuba in defiance of the U.S. pressure. Uganda and many other countries resolutely severed the diplomatic relations with Israel, a lackey of U.S. imperialism. All this reflects the strong present-day tendency to independent development.

The flames of struggle for national liberation and genuine freedom are raging in the countries which have not yet thrown off the yoke of colonial rule.

Economic independence is one of the basic guarantees for the independence of a country.

Many countries in the world are striving to build a sound, independent national economy as they are aware that they cannot uphold political independence without it.

Algeria forges ahead under the revolutionary slogan "Let us build an independent national economy relying on our own resources and strength." Tanzania, Nepal, the Sudan, the Congo, Guinea and many other countries have carried out the agrarian reform and nationalized factories and other enterprises. They are also successfully consolidating the basis of an independent national economy.

A large number of countries reject the shackling "economic aid" offered by the U.S.-led imperialists, deprive the foreign monopolies of concessions. They use every endeavour to develop the national economies with their own domestic resources and vigorously oppose the imperialists' plunder of them.

The major oil-producing countries such as Iraq, Syria and Algeria, put up a joint struggle to terminate the unbridled plunder by the U.S., British and other Western oil monopolies and actively exploit the abundant oil deposits for the development of their national economies. Chile and other copper-exporting countries are taking joint action against the economic invasion by U.S. monopoly firm "KENECOT." Met with the relentless struggle of the peoples for independent development, the imperialist marauders are sustaining repeated blows and their life line is being cut off.

The struggle of the world peoples for independence and self-reliance is gaining momentum as days go by.

Even those countries, which blindly followed the U.S. imperialists until yesterday, now advocate independence in their efforts to get along in their own way.

As facts tell us, it is the general trend of the times to follow the road of independence and self-reliance.

Mankind finds itself in a great era of *Juche* when the struggle for independence and self-reliance is winning victory over subjugation, oppression and humiliation.

Gone are the days when the exploitation and control of man by man, the oppression and rule of one nation by another and the suppression and subordination of a small nation by a big one were prevalent. Gone are the days when a few imperialist powers held sway over the world.

This is the age when the broad masses of the people fighting for justice and progress hold the helm of the international affairs.

Through their great struggle for independent development the world people are smashing asunder the yoke of imperialist oppression and subjugation, and the enemies are driven out everywhere.

If the U.S.-led imperialists persist in aggression, intervention and subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres against other countries, obsessed with anachronistic ambition, they will perish in the flames of the great struggle of the people who are forging ahead along the road of independent development.

Chin Bang Hun

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